What is claimed is:

Sub D37

1. An isolated DNA comprising a nucleotide sequence as set forth in SEQ ID

NO:1.

2. A host cell comprising an isolated DNA according to claim 1.

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3. A vector molecule comprising at least a fragment of an isolated DNA according to claim 1.

SubDy sequences.

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A vector molecule according to claim a comprising transcriptional control

5. An isolated polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:2.

6. An isolated polypertide consisting of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:2.

An isolated DNA comprising a nucleic acid sequence that encodes the polypeptide of claim 6.

- 8. An isolated DNA comprising a nucleic acid sequence of from about 30 to about 50 nucleotides that hybridizes under high stringency conditions to the isolated DNA of claim 1.
 - 9. A host cell comprising a vector molecule according to claim 3.

Sub Dif 10. A vertebrate host cell which can be propagated in vitro and which is capable upon growth in culture of producing a polypeptide according to claim 5, wherein said

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cell comprises at least one transcriptional control sequence that is not a human adlican transcriptional control sequence, wherein said one or more transcriptional control sequences control transcription of DNA encoding a polypeptide according to claim 5.

- 11. A vertebrate cell according to claim 10 wherein said one or more transcriptional control DNA sequences are non-human transcriptional control sequences.
- 12. A method for the diagnosis of arthritis in a human which comprises:

 detecting the elevated transcription of messenger RNA transcribed from the DNA of claim 7 in cartilage from a human, wherein said elevated transcription is diagnostic of said human's suffering from arthritis.
- 13. The method of claim 12, wherein said DNA has the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1.
- 14. A method for the diagnosis of arthritis in a human which comprises:

 measuring the amount of a polypeptide that comprises the polypeptide according to claim 5, or fragments thereof, in synovial fluid from a human, wherein the presence of an elevated amount of said polypeptide or fragments thereof, relative to the amount of said polypeptide or fragments thereof in non-arthritic synovial fluid, is diagnostic of said human's suffering from arthritis.
- 15. The method of claim 14, wherein said detecting step comprises contacting said synovial fluid with an antibody which specifically hinds to a polypeptide that comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 or a fragment thereof and detecting specific binding of said antibody with a polypeptide in said synovial fluid, wherein detection of specific binding to a polypeptide indicates the presence of a polypeptide that comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 or a fragment thereof.

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- 16. A purified antibody or a fragment thereof which specifically binds to a polypeptide that comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:2 or a fragment of a polypeptide that comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:2.
- 17. An antibody fragment according to claim 16 which is an Fab or F(ab')₂ fragment.
 - 18. An antibody according to claim 16 which is a polyclonal antibody.
 - 19. An antibody according to claim 16 which is a monoclonal antibody.
- 20. A method for producing human adlican polypeptides which comprises: culturing a host cell having incorporated therein an expression vector containing an exogenously-derived human adlican-encoding polynucleotide under conditions sufficient for expression of human adlican polypeptides in the host cell, thereby causing the production of an expressed polypeptide; and

recovering the polypeptide produced by said cell.

Sub D₅ 21. An isolated DNA molecule with a nucleotide sequence complementary to the nucleotide sequence of the isolated DNA according to claim 1.

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